

Total About \$550 Million

China's 1977 Grain Purchases Already Highest in 3 Years

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, March 9.—After three years of reducing its wheat imports, China is once again dipping deeply into its foreign currency reserves to feed its population.

Australia announced yesterday that China has agreed to buy 2 million metric tons of wheat during the 1977-78 season.

China Reshuffles 4 More Province Party Leaders

HONG KONG, March 9 (NYT).—China has reshuffled four more provincial party leaders and reportedly named new officials to head its key press and broadcast posts as the country's new regime continues to move systematically, if slowly, to resolve the political problems left over by the factional conflict of the last few years.

The four new provincial appointments, disclosed over the last few days, bring to eight the number of top provincial party jobs Peking has changed since the arrest last fall of four senior so-called leftists. That is more than a quarter of the country's 29 provincial level units.

The new appointments are for the post of first party secretary of Heilongjiang in the northeast, Jiangsu and Chekiang in east China, and Kwangchow in the southwest.

In the media, long dominated by the "leftist" Chinese sources to Peking, the new editors had been named to head the party paper, *Jenmin Jih-Pao*, the party theoretical journal, *Hung Chi*, and that a new director had been nominated for the central broadcasting corporation, which controls China's central radio and television stations. The changes in these posts could not be officially confirmed.

EEC to Confer on Its Role

At London Economic Summit

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Britain and the Netherlands expect the controversial question of whether Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community Commission, should attend the economic summit meeting here in May to be raised again during a Common Market conference in Rome at the end of this month.

At a Common Market foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels yesterday, France blocked Mr. Jenkins' participation at the seven-nation London meeting May 7 and 8.

The French say that the London meeting of leading non-Communist industrial nations is outside the framework of the nine-nation Common Market.

"We are not aware that there has been any decision on this," a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said today, adding that the Netherlands would raise the issue at a Common Market conference in Rome March 25.

U.S. and Bonn Split on Tanks

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"slight but not significant advantage" in its armor protection.

In an attempt to salvage some of the cooperative program, Mr. Rumsfeld last July ordered the Army to design the XM-1 turret so it could carry the 120-mm gun and entered into the agreement with West Germany to standardize on the 120-mm gun and the turbine engine. Mr. Rumsfeld regarded this decision as one of his major achievements as secretary of defense.

In the waning months of the Ford administration, the Army began laying out the way of the decision. It argued that, in addition to the German gun, it would also have to consider a 120-mm gun still being developed by the British Army. It also provided upon the House Armed Services Committee to issue a report ordering the Army not to change from the 105-mm gun until it had tested a 120-mm gun and determined it was superior.

In January, Army Secretary Martin Hoffman, citing the House committee restrictions, went to Bonn to explain to Mr. Leber that the Army would have to delay a decision on adopting the 120-mm gun.

According to participants in the meeting, Mr. Leber, who believed the Army was undercutting the agreement he had entered into with Mr. Schleisinger and Mr. Rumsfeld, replied that if the two nations could not agree upon some standard components for their tanks he never wanted the issue of standardization raised again.

Mr. Leber said it would be a waste of time and money to complete the comparative evaluation study since it was apparent that the U.S. Army had no interest in the Leopard tank. He also announced that in March the Defense Ministry would go to the Bundestag for money to begin producing the Leopard with its own diesel engine and a 120-mm gun.

The U.S. Army, meanwhile, has gone to Congress for continued development of an XM-1 tank with a turbine engine and a 105-mm gun.

ing an eight-month period ending next January. The Australians refused to reveal the exact price but it is approximately \$220 million.

China has thus already agreed to buy a total of more than 5 million metric tons of wheat for delivery this year—2.5 million from Australia, including a smaller order placed last November, 2.25 million from Canada and 300,000 metric tons from Argentina.

The total purchase commitment is already the highest since 1974 and the cost to China is estimated to be approximately \$550 million. This means there is that much less to spend on importing foreign technology. China's new leaders have clearly indicated that they plan to substantially increase their purchases of foreign technology to help develop the Chinese economy.

Supplies Tight
The increased purchases of grain buttress recent impressions that the supply of food in China this winter is much tighter than usual.

China has appeared to be on the brink of self-sufficiency in grain production a number of times, only to return to world markets later for substantial purchases. Last year's harvest appeared to have equaled or surpassed that of the year before.

However, foreign analysts here suspect, particularly after yesterday's announcement, that China's harvest of rice and wheat last year was only marginally better, perhaps by a percentage point or two, than the 1976 harvest.

This would barely keep up, if that, with population increases. Some of the analysts suspect that China was forced to dip into its emergency grain supplies last year to feed the population and that the new purchases will be used partly to replenish those stocks.

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Former Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram at an opposition rally in New Delhi.

Week Before Elections

India Journalists Stage a One-Day Strike

NEW DELHI, March 9 (AP).—Indian newspaper employees seeking higher wages staged a one-day national strike today and caused a news blackout a week before parliamentary elections.

The strike by an estimated 40,000 journalists and other employees forced the shutdown of India's only national news agency, all newspapers in the capital and most publications elsewhere, according to reports here.

The main newspaper unions called the stoppage in an effort to force the government to order management to provide "interim relief" to the employees until a new wage structure can be adopted.

The government, which has the power to order wage revisions for the industry, has said the matter was under consideration.

Union leaders acknowledged that there had been opposition in the ranks to a strike at a time when campaigning for the elections is reaching a climax.

Prithvi Chakravarti, a senior correspondent who is vice-president of one union group that opposed the strike, said: "A strike was ill-advised at this time of impending general election when newsmen have a greater responsibility to disseminate the views of all shades of opinion to help the voter reach his decision."

Several Liberal party spokesmen Jeremy Thorpe said that it would be an intolerable setback for the authority of the European community if it were not represented officially at the London meeting.

The London conference is to be attended by President Carter and the leaders of France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan and Britain.

British officials said that Britain would support any genuine consensus within the European community on Mr. Jenkins' attendance.

Several of the smaller European community countries have expressed dissatisfaction that the Common Market, through Mr. Jenkins, may not be represented at the London talks.

France is opposing Mr. Jenkins' presence at the London talks for purely practical reasons, French officials said today in Paris.

"To say this has anything to do with the recent row over EEC butter sales to the Soviet Union would be completely false," an official said.

France maintains that the London meeting is not a formal negotiating session but rather a limited session where the leaders of the West's major economies can exchange views on a whole range of issues.

There will be no Common Market negotiating mandate and, therefore, no need to have an EEC delegation present to defend it, officials explained.

U.S. to Help Romania Monitor Possibility of New Tremors

By Paul Hofmann

BUCHAREST, March 9 (NYT).—Romania and the United States agreed today to collaborate in monitoring this country's geological situation during the critical weeks ahead when last Friday's severe earthquake may be followed by aftershocks.

On instructions from the State Department, U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes Jr. conferred this morning with Deputy Foreign Minister Corneliu Păcură discussing details of U.S. assistance.

Ambassador Barnes also acquainted the Romanian official with an assessment by the U.S. Geological Survey that more tremors or even a second major quake may occur in Romania within weeks or months.

Officials said today that a final tabulation on the number of earthquake victims throughout the country would exceed 1,500.

"It would be imprudent to believe that the danger was passed" because no significant aftershocks have so far been observed," the Geological Survey advised.

U.S. Aids Offered

A long briefing cable from Washington over the signature of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, received here this morning, cited Geological Survey data suggesting that "another large

earthquake may occur within weeks to months" because of the eight large, deep earthquakes that struck Romania during this century. Six of them occurred in pairs separated by periods ranging from little more than two hours to three months.

At a news conference at the U.S. Embassy tonight, Mr. Barnes said that the Romanian government had expressed gratitude for the offer of assistance.

The ambassador explained that Romania did not lack seismological expertise or equipment, but that Washington had conveyed the opinion of its Geological Survey to Bucharest because of the wealth of seismological information on a global scale that the U.S. institution had amassed.

Mr. Barnes announced that a team of U.S. seismologists, geologists and some structural engineers with appropriate scientific equipment would fly to Bucharest Friday night or Saturday. The group will send "feedback reports" to the Geological Survey for elaboration and evaluation.

Quake in Japan Sea

TOKYO, March 9 (UPI).—An earthquake with a force of between 6 and 7 on the Richter Scale was recorded today but

But a spokesman for the Indian Federation of Working Journalists said a majority of newspaper employees felt the protest was essential. "We are deeply conscious of the inconvenience to the newspaper readers, especially in these days of electoral excitement," he said.

"But we are confident that they will understand and support our case and prod the government to do justice."

The strike left Indians dependent for news on the government-run broadcasting network, whose employees are civil servants.

Pakistan's Opposition Says It Will Boycott Assembly

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 9 (UPI).—The leader of Pakistan's nine-party opposition alliance said today that all 33 of its candidates elected in national balloting this week will "resign" to protest "rigging" that led to the ruling party's sweep of the polls.

Rafiq Ahmad Bajwa, secretary-general of the Pakistan National Alliance, said at a news conference that the 33 PNA candidates who won seats in Monday's National Assembly elections will refuse to take the oath of office, which, in effect, amounts to resignation.

"Since the Central Council of the PNA does not regard the National Assembly as being constituted, as a result of the elections, as a legal and constitutional body," Mr. Bajwa said, "it rejects the elections and those nominees of the PNA who have been declared as elected to the National Assembly shall resign from the assembly."

The PNA won only 33 seats. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP), led by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won 154.

Mr. Bhutto said yesterday, "It was a genuine landslide, I repeat, genuine. I didn't have any doubts that the people of Pakistan would give a massive verdict in my favor."

As a further protest against what he called the "rigging of elections" by the PPP, Mr. Bajwa said the PNA council met and agreed to call on all workers "to stage a peaceful countryside strike on Friday."

If the "resignations" are carried out, the government would have to call by-elections to fill the 33 vacancies.

Asked what would happen if a PNA assemblyman did not abide by the party's resignation directive, Mr. Bajwa said, "We will expel anyone who defies the party." But he added he expected no one to balk at the directive because "we have consulted all those elected on the PNA ticket."

Mr. Bajwa said the PNA Central Council has demanded the "immediate resignation" of Pakistan's chief election commissioner because of his "blatant



MOURNER—A mother whose daughter was killed during earthquake stands crying next to her collapsed house at Bucharest. Her child was found dead yesterday.

caused no damage or injuries, the Meteorological Agency said. An agency spokesman said that the center of the quake was about 375 miles underground in the western part of the Japan Sea near Vladivostok of the Soviet Union.

As First Joint Summit Ends

Arabs, Africans Call Talks a Success

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, March 9 (NYT).—The first joint summit conference of government leaders from black Africa and the Arab world ended here today with delegates from both regions declaring that they had obtained more than they had dared to hope.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the host and initiator of the conference, set the tone of general euphoria in his closing speech: "I announce to the people of the world the full success of the Afro-Arab summit, which achieved its aims in realizing the hopes of our peoples."

Egypt and Saudi Arabia emerged as the principal winners from the conference, each with its power and prestige enhanced.

Other results included: • The beginning, for the first time, of an institutionalized political and economic cooperation between black Africa and the Arab world.

• A joint condemnation of "imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and all other forms of racial and religious discrimination, especially in Africa, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories."

• A pledge by the oil-rich Arabs to give \$1.45 billion to black Africa for long-range economic development.

• A communiqué defining the Palestinian guerrilla movement and the black guerrilla organizations in southern Africa as "joint Afro-Arab causes" and calling for total support to the Arab "front-line states" in the Middle East and the African "front-line states" around Rhodesia.

• A breakthrough toward an economic accommodation between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization as King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, held their first bilateral talks in more than seven years and discussed the need for an eventual link between Jordan and the proposed independent Palestinian state.

Danger Warded Off
Summing up, Arab delegates expressed satisfaction at having warded off the danger that black African governments, disappointed over the low level of Arab financial assistance, might be tempted to resume relations with Israel that most of them broke off at the time of the October war of 1973.

African delegates, in spite of lingering doubts about Arab intentions, said that they felt that the Arab oil producers had begun, at last, to regard financial aid to black Africa as a worthwhile political investment.

There was no doubt that the outbreak of open guerrilla warfare between blacks and whites in southern Africa was a powerful catalyst in convincing the Africans and Arabs at the meeting that they had a common interest.

"Your enemy is my enemy" appeared to be the theme of nearly every speech, as leader after leader linked Israel with Rhodesia and South Africa and likened the Palestinians to the black nationalists in southern Africa.

Personal Triumph
The conference was a personal triumph for President Sadat. Egypt—the geographical bridge between Africa and the Asian part of the Arab world—had won the conference to take place and worked hard over the last year to bring it about.

The Egyptians, more than the other Arabs of the Middle East, like to point out that nearly 30 per cent of the population of Africa is Arab and that eight Arab countries, all along the northern fringe of the continent, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, are important members of the Organization of African Unity. The countries from west to east are Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia.

Yet the Egyptians—much more so than the Arabs of the Maghreb—Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia—are deeply involved in the Middle East conflict, as a "confrontation state" bordering Israel and as an ally of Saudi Arabia and in spite of periodic quarrels, of Syria.

Domestic Situation
Then, there is Egypt's domestic situation. Six weeks after heavy rioting in Cairo and other urban centers of Egypt, the regime has been able to provide food-proof security, without the slightest incident in the heart of the capital, to about 600 delegates, many of whom presented special security problems.

The conference, therefore, is regarded by Egyptian officials as Mr. Sadat's answer to questions

about the stability of his regime. Having made the conference possible, Egyptian officials feel, Mr. Sadat can take credit for its results.

The most spectacular role was played by the Saudis. For the first time on a major scale, Saudi Arabia extended to black Africa the role of political and financial leadership that it has been playing in the Arab world.

Having first angered the Africans and brought the preliminary foreign ministers' conference to the brink of collapse by rejecting the Africans' demand for a pledge of a specific amount in financial aid, the Saudis then turned around and, in a grandiose gesture, volunteered a contribution of \$1 billion, to which other oil-rich regimes added another \$451 million.

Asked how he reconciled "substantial withdrawal" with "no adjustments," Mr. Carter said there might "be minor adjustments to the pre-1967 borders. But that is a matter for Israel and her neighbors to decide between themselves."

He said that after his forthcoming meetings here with Arab leaders "we will know much more clearly the positions of the interested parties. I don't want to try to define in specific terms the exact delineation of borders."

In discussing Israeli withdrawal from the 1967-occupied lands, he said: "This [end to hostilities] would involve substantial withdrawal of Israel's present control over territories. Where that withdrawal

might end, I don't know. I would guess it would be some minor adjustments in the 1967 borders. But that still remains to be negotiated."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a fact-finding trip to Israel and to several Arab states, and today Mr. Carter said, "We are going to mount a major effort in our own government in trying to bring the parties to Geneva. We will not act as an intermediary which our good offices will serve with."

But not trying to bring the parties to Geneva, he said, "is the ultimate details of the agreement that can mean so much to world peace."

Lifting of Restrictions
Mr. Carter also announced he had ordered Mr. Vance to lift restrictions on travel by Americans to Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia and North Korea beginning March 18. His order, he said, was in the context of the Helsinki accord promoting free travel between nations and the President added:

"We also are quite eagerly assessing our own nation's policies that violate human rights as defined by the Helsinki agreement."

But he warned U.S. citizens intending to visit the four countries "formerly prohibited" that "we still don't have diplomatic relations with these countries and all its citizens."

On another subject, the timing of a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea has not changed, he said. The withdrawal schedule would be worked out carefully with the South Korean government and with the "full understanding and participation of Japan."

He said that he would urge South Korea to keep "an eye on" its government to protect themselves against any intrusion from North Korea and anticipate continued U.S. air support for South Korea "over a long period."

Mr. Carter also said that he sent Congress today a youth employment package costing about \$1.5 billion, part of his economic stimulus program. He urged the Senate to pass the bill quickly, saying it would be a "feature of the program" would be a Youth Conservation Corps, similar to the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps. Another would be a Youth Community Conservation Corps to focus on urban problems.

Callaghan Off To Meet Carter
LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan left tonight for talks with President Carter in Washington, flying aboard the supersonic Concorde, which itself seemed likely to figure in the discussions.

A British spokesman has said that Mr. Callaghan was going by Concorde as a gesture of faith and hope in the aircraft for which Britain and France are seeking landing rights in New York.

Prime Minister has said he will discuss the Concorde with Mr. Carter even though the President has said he cannot compel New York to grant landing rights to the aircraft. The Carter-Callaghan talks will also range over international economic, political and defense problems.

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recommended for his assignment to the Human Rights Commission meeting by Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, a high State Department official said.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Tyson has been asked to the State Department for a review of yesterday's speech. Mr. Brown also said that "the procedures to be followed in making U.S. policy" will also be reviewed in the consultations with Mr. Tyson.

Mr. Tyson had planned to leave Geneva today, and Mr. Brown said the department action does not represent a reversal.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Tyson is "a new man and this is the first time he has served in this capacity." He added that under a new administration there will be "some lapses or confusions from time to time."

Unfavorable Light

MOSCOW, March 9 (UPI).—Washington's retraction of the Soviet-U.S. trade deal was seen in an unfavorable light today.

A commentary in the government newspaper said the Soviet administration's "involvement in the coup" was well known to the public opinion.

"Do they intend to refuse the involvement of the former USSR in the coup?" the newspaper asked. "Or else Washington has no wish to be identified with the coup?"

The former and latter both days show the high government officials in most unfavorable light, the newspaper said.

Oil Transport Strike Cuts Traffic in Italy

TURIN, March 9 (Reuters).—A strike by oil transporters in northern Italy cut traffic today by two-thirds and quadrupled gasoline prices on the black market, city officials said.

The strike, which began during the weekend over contract negotiations, has closed all Turin gasoline stations. Milan also was affected.

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House Panel's Counsel

Supported Data Claimed Killings of King, Kennedy

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—The House panel on Assassinations said today that he has uncorroborated evidence "indicating that" the assassinations of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and of President John F. Kennedy were part of a "conspiracy" and that some of the participants were "known in advance of the assassinations."

Israeli Panel Mideast

The Mafia Mentionable Once Again

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—A spokesman for the House Department said today that it had reimposed the ban on the use of the word "Mafia" in official documents about organized crime.

men Take, Beat Hostages; Is Killed in Washington

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One report said that Jews being held and Christians being released, in Warrensville Heights, Ohio, a black gunman surrendered to the white police captain and held hostages for 48 hours.

of Columbus and Ohio Guilty School Bias

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9 (AP).—A federal court judge today found the Columbus and Franklin counties guilty of racial segregation in the 96,000-student Columbus District.

art-Time Soldier in North Ireland

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—A member of the Ulster Defense Regiment was shot and killed today, the first member of the Protestant, part-time militia to be killed this year, the Irish government said.

Inner Route Reopened

VERONA, Italy, March 9 (AP).—The Brenner highway between Italy and Austria was reopened today after a 10-day closure due to landslides.



Bishop Howze, a black who will head a U.S. diocese.

First in U.S. Since 19th Century Black Named to Take Over Mississippi Catholic Diocese

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Bishop Joseph Lawrence Howze, who was raised as a Baptist on the Alabama Gulf Coast, will become the first black to head a Roman Catholic diocese in the United States since the 19th century when he takes over the newly formed diocese of Biloxi, Miss., this spring.

The announcement of his appointment by Pope Paul VI was made yesterday by the apostolic delegate to the United States, Archbishop Jean Jadot.

The diocese of Biloxi, formerly part of the Natchez-Jackson diocese, encompasses 17 counties in southeastern Mississippi and contains 47,500 Catholics, about 10,000 of whom are black.

Naming Bishop Howze in a predominantly white area of the Deep South carried both practical and symbolic implications. The only other black bishop to head a see was Bishop James Healy, who served in the diocese of Portland, Maine, from 1875 to 1900.

Bishop Howze is one of four black U.S. bishops and his appointment comes at a time when many Catholics see the need for a new mission to the traditionally Protestant black community.

There are presently an estimated 1 million black Catholics in the U.S. constituency of 48 million, and 250 black priests.

Budget Cuts
Black membership has declined somewhat in recent years and the program to serve black interests, the National Office for Black Catholics, has suffered from budget cuts.

Brother Joseph Davis, head of the office, said that he was "very pleased" with Bishop Howze's appointment and said he "looked forward to his being joined by other black bishops."

Reflecting on how his elevation might help membership, the 53-year-old priest said yesterday from his office in Mississippi: "I certainly hope so. But no one individual can do it. It must be an effort by all Catholics; we've all got to be missionaries."

He continued, "But it does help to know that everyone can have any position in the church."

Telephone messages of congratulations had been pouring in from priests and laity all day, Bishop Howze said. The response was the same he received after becoming the auxiliary bishop of Natchez-Jackson in 1972 after 13 years as a parish priest, he added.

"I had my misgivings in 1972," he said of his elevation from previous duties in the dioceses of Raleigh and Charlotte in North Carolina. "Like everyone else, I had an opinion of what Mississippi was like. But I was told things had changed in the state and indeed they had. After coming to the state, my misgivings were gone."

The man who will oversee 69 parishes among 42 parishes has followed a vocational pattern somewhat untypical among his colleagues in the hierarchy. He was born in Daphne, Ala., near Mobile, to parents who were Baptists but who sent him to a Catholic elementary school.

House Modifies and Then Approves Carter Tax-Stimulus Bill

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT).—The House yesterday passed President Carter's tax stimulus for the economy, 282 to 131, but voted for modifications phasing out his \$50 rebate for those whose adjusted gross annual incomes rise above \$25,000 and eliminating a Carter proposal to widen the investment tax credit.

Against heavy administration pressure, including an appeal from the President at a breakfast yesterday morning with the congressional leadership, the House voted to replace the investment incentive with a specifically targeted jobs credit.

Despite the rebuff, the House has accepted with only minor revisions many of the other elements of the tax stimulus and has acted with unusual speed to get the program into operation.

Oh Say, Can UC-82? In U.S., It's a Sort of Square Tomato

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (NYT).—Farmers have realized a dream: The square tomato. To be precise, it is not square like a box. But, in the words of William Sims, an agricultural researcher at the University of California-Davis, "It's more square than round."

California growers have begun sowing seeds this year to raise the new tomato, called the UC-82. Researchers say it is harder and more bountiful than a conventional tomato and with its squarish shape is better prepared to survive the bruising of mechanical harvesting and transport from field to cannery in huge glass-fiber containers.

In reduced transit waste alone, Mr. Sims said, the new tomato should save California farmers about \$20 million a year.

The square tomato was engineered in much the same way that Detroit creates a new car. There were false starts and a little balancing of this and that to come up with a product that would be more profitable.

Round tomatoes are preferred for the fresh-table market. But "they have to be handled like eggs," Mr. Sims noted, and are therefore inefficient for high-volume mechanical harvesting.

In the late 1950s, the university's researchers tried a new variety of tomato that had a tough skin. For the first time, a crop

could be picked economically by machines without unacceptable amounts of waste. To distinguish this variety from previous tomatoes, the new fruit was called a "processing" tomato for use in canning, juice, soup, ketchup, paste and other sauces.

Mostly because of the efficiencies of mechanical harvesting, California's production of tomatoes for this market increased from 1.3 million tons in 1954 to more than 7 million tons in 1975. California now produces more than half of the world's processing tomatoes. The state's tomato growers last year had revenues of close to \$500 million.

The tough-skinned tomato, introduced in 1961, is still the standard here. But it has never been completely satisfactory.

The Californians' success in harvesting more tomatoes causes a new problem: Now there may be too many of them. A cannery strike and heavy rains last summer narrowed the state's output from an expected 7 million tons to 5.5 million tons. Otherwise, there would likely have been a surplus. If production trends continue, crop analysts say, California could be turning out 12 million tons or more of tomatoes annually by 1984.

So the industry is looking for new ways to sell tomatoes. Different ways of canning them are being studied in hopes of retaining the flavor of fresh fruit.

Changes Certain
The Senate now takes up the bill, and is certain to make changes. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Finance Committee, served notice yesterday as his panel began hearings that "we are going to consider putting that investment credit back."

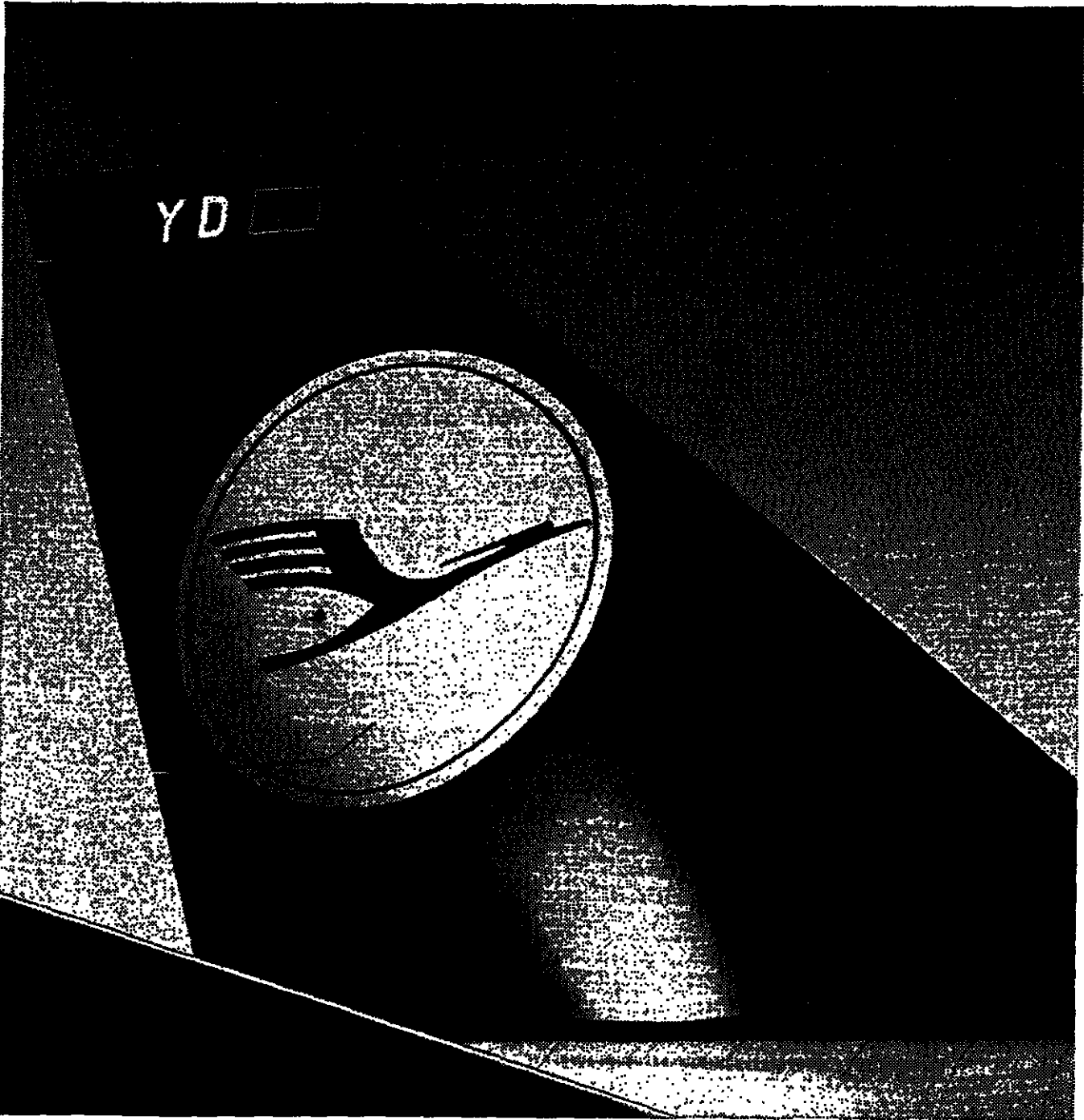
The administration had proposed giving business the option of taking a 4-per-cent credit on Social Security taxes or an investment credit that would go up from the present 10 to 12 per cent.

The House scrapped the option and in its place put the jobs credit, which rewards employers for hiring up to 24 new workers. Companies would get a credit of up to \$1,680 a year against the wages of a new employee. But the maximum that an enterprise would receive is \$40,000, which makes the proposal principally of interest to small businesses.

Sen. Long said that the jobs credit, which has been promoted by House Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., had "a lot of merit," but added that the Senate would try to simplify it to make it more workable.

Manila Uranium Bounty
MANILA, March 9 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos has offered 10,000 pesos (\$1,000) to anyone discovering and exploiting new uranium sources.

A relaxing experience.



Wherever you are in the world, step aboard for anywhere in Europe, West or East.

 **Lufthansa**
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

The Semantics of Frontiers

While Prince Saud el-Faisal, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, was capturing the attention of the Arab-African conference in Cairo with an offer of \$1 billion for African development, President Carter was doing much the same in Washington with an exercise in semantics. He told Prime Minister Rabin of Israel that he believed Mr. Rabin's nation should have "defensible borders."

Since this has been the Israeli approach to peace talks, while the Arabs usually insist on a return to the boundaries that existed before the 1967 war, Mr. Rabin was pleased. But the State Department was prompt to point out that Mr. Carter's remark constituted no departure from a U.S. policy that had consistently endorsed the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which called for "secure and recognized" frontiers for Israel. It might be argued that secure boundaries do not, by definition, need to be defensible, but the main point of Resolution 242 was that it did not require Israel to fall back to those boundaries from which it had launched the six-day war. What remains—and that is by no means a small obstacle to any settlement—is not to define the difference between defensible and secure, but to reach agreement on what frontiers can make Israel feel secure and what its Arab neighbors will recognize.

This issue is complicated by the fact that there are Arab nations, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which want the state of Israel eliminated, while there are Israeli groups which go back to Solomon for acceptable frontiers. And, of course, there remains old Jerusalem, with its profound appeal to Jews, Christians and Moslems. This is a religious rather than a strategic element in the dispute, but Ulaier and Lebanon have shown, and black Africa is beginning to demonstrate, that religion is far from being extinct as a source of conflict.

Indeed, the Cairo talks have a good many religious implications, as a result of competition between Christians and Moslems in many parts of Africa; this competition may be mixed with tribalism, but that is and has been the case in nearly all religious conflicts since the dawn of history.

So, while Mr. Carter is hopeful that 1977 will be a year of discussion in and about the Middle East and while, in effect, the prospects for at least beginning such discussions seem good, there will be many emotions, much semantics, much hard bargaining—not only among the states most immediately concerned, but as far away as southern Africa and the United States, as well as most of the areas in between.

The Battle of Concorde

That handsome, high-flying supersonic plane, the Concorde, has cost Britain and France \$3 billion and turns out to be good only for ego trips. It is a commercial corpse, but no one wants the blame for its demise. So the governments of Britain, France and even the United States have tried to dump the body on New York's doorstep—Kennedy Airport to be exact. The sanity of the Western Alliance, nay, the fate of democracy in Europe, are said to depend on half a million residents of Queens putting up with the plane's extraordinary takeoff roar and rumble. How shall New York cope with the Concorde? A decision is in order in the next few weeks.

First a word to our foreign friends. They have shown in this affair an appalling ignorance of the U.S. federal system and a revealing cynicism about the environmental concerns that have prompted the U.S. agonizing over this plane. Their threats of retaliation against U.S. airlines and commerce have been disgraceful. Were it not for U.S. sympathy for two allies in economic straits, their plane would have been sent packing long ago.

challenging the authority's jurisdiction in court. They have threatened revenge in Washington. They have predicted the city's demise as an air terminal and tourist hub, with some effect among nervous New York boosters. They are signing up Dallas-Fort Worth Airport for the Concorde and are talking of Montreal or Philadelphia—but they want and need New York.

New York's difficulties in making a decision turn on the fact that there has never been a decent test of the plane's effect on life around Kennedy Airport. The Coleman plan was experimental in name only; the flights once begun could not have been stopped without an even worse diplomatic crisis than the present one. Moreover, given the strong community feelings, they could have begun only at the risk of prolonged disruption of all Kennedy flights.

Yet a test is needed because the Concorde's noise seems to register both above and below the permissible levels posted for all planes at Kennedy. All the frantic diplomacy and propaganda turn on computer simulations of New York flights with data gathered elsewhere and with imagined weather, flight patterns, loads and pilot skills.

The economic argument for a quick New York surrender won't wash. As is obvious from the maneuvering, the Concorde needs New York much more than New York needs the Concorde. Jobs and tourist dollars are not now much at stake, but middle-class homes and neighborhoods are. If the Concorde were roaring all over the U.S. map, New York might have to yield in commercial self-defense, but not yet.

Now to the facts of the case as they confront New York. Britain and France are stuck with 14 Concordes, which can fly at 1,200 miles an hour and leap the Atlantic in four hours, almost half the time of conventional jets. They guzzle so much fuel that just to break even they need to be two-thirds full, with 65 passengers paying premium fares. Their owners might make an operating profit if each Concorde could be flown an average of seven hours a day, instead of one, as now. No such service seems feasible without four flights a day into New York.

Here, as in other densely populated centers, noise is the nub of the problem. The Concorde is almost twice as loud as the noisiest conventional jet at takeoff and at least as loud as the noisiest on landing. It's a different noise—low and rumbling—that some deem more bearable than an ordinary jet's high whine. But the rumble reverberates over a vastly higher area and its vibrations tilt paintings on the wall and rattle dishes on the shelf.

All this was known when the former secretary of transportation, William Coleman, under great pressure from London and Paris on the one hand and from New York and other alarmed communities on the other, retreated to the justice of Solomon. He ruled last May for a 16-month "test" of one Concorde flight a day into isolated Dulles Airport near Washington and two flights daily into urban Kennedy. He wanted a test in all seasons, and a long time for evaluation. The effect of this formula was an opportunity for British Airways and Air France to develop a profitable market over a period long enough to dissipate the protest.

The service into Dulles began at once but yielded no vital new data. It confirmed that the plane performs most noisily in summer, the very time when nearby residents are most vulnerable. But the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, at the strong urging of Gov. Carey, refused this "test" at its airport pending technical studies that still continue; its final decision was again postponed this week.

The British and French responded by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1902

PARIS—Le Figaro comments this morning on the following story: "A month ago a woman threw eggs of doubtful freshness at a Deputy whom she accuses of having appropriated her fortune. The woman has been condemned; the Deputy acquitted. But the judge uses harsh language regarding the Deputy, who is morally condemned, though legally acquitted."

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1927

RENO, Nev.—With the magic word "gold" spurring them on, hundreds of prospectors are pouring into Weepah near here to stake claims near the spot where two 19-year-old boys unearthed "pay dirt" assayed at \$70,000 a ton. The days of '49 are being enacted again and the 1927 gold rush has assumed all the elements of last century's Western epic.

Static in U.S. Signals to Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The Carter administration has gotten off to a somewhat rocky start in relations with Western Europe, and not just over the Concorde. While there have been some cheers—mainly from the British—over a return to "traditional values" in U.S. diplomacy, others see signs of trouble ahead in Atlantic relations.

Even the British will be tested if the landing of the Concorde in New York is definitively turned down. No matter what Washington might say about the Concorde being a New York problem, there is the feeling here that Carter himself, no matter what he says, is against the plane, and that rankles. As it looks now, the final decision will be taken in the courts, with the British and French arguing that this is a question of foreign commerce under federal, not local, jurisdiction.

Nobody is questioning the motives of Long Islanders around Kennedy International Airport who wish to keep Concorde from landing. New Yorkers have a long tradition of local action and have managed in recent times to block federal plans for a new airport, state plans for a Rye-Long Island bridge and power company plans for a new power plant (to serve New York City) on the Hudson River.

Want More Time

With the Concorde, say the French and British, there will be 19 more flights a day into Kennedy, which handles about 2,000. Their plane, they say, is no noisier than the 707, which was given time to become less noisy. Let them land, they say, and give them time to work on new engines. They may be right when they say that if the Concorde was American, there would be no problem at Kennedy. It would be a question of interstate commerce.

But the furor over the Concorde is not the only storm brewing. There are other signals from the new administration that have the Europeans asking questions. Perhaps Europe is really a more conservative place than the United States in that there is an intrinsic wariness to the kind of wholesale change of the spoils system, throw out the old, ring in the new. The reversal now under way is bound to have repercussions, particularly on a divided Continent, torn ideologically, ever sensitive to the East-West balance.

There were the new signals on changes in military policy, with possible unilateral reductions in tactical nuclear weapons. There has been an increase in pressure on Bonn and Paris over their nuclear export policies. Bonn in particular has become the target. There was an attempt to turn the upcoming London economic summit meeting into a broad

discussion of nuclear and military affairs. But the most confusing new signal of all is the issue of morality in diplomacy, an example of which was seen recently with the U.S. condemnation of Israeli human rights violations at the very time Washington was trying to talk Brazil out of buying nuclear equipment from West Germany.

Kenneth Rush, the outgoing U.S. ambassador here, explains some of the difficulties this way: "Few other countries undergo the total change in leadership that we do, changing all the top men. This is bound to produce strains. But the peak time for criticism should be the beginning. It is a good thing for criticism to come early, for then changes can be made. But it should not become confrontation."

The new frequencies from Washington already have reached into Franco-West German discussions. Last month's meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was dominated by the theme—whether Carter? A Frenchman who sat through the Schmidt-Giscard exchanges last month said, "Never has Schmidt seemed so preoccupied, and seldom have we agreed so completely." Schmidt didn't hide his preferences for Ford at the last election and since then has not unified his reaction to Washington's plans for relations of his economy.

Of all the new signals, however, the one causing the most questioning is that of the new morality in diplomacy. There are doubts being expressed here both on what it means and where it might lead.

Henry Kissinger, in his farewell appearance before the North Atlantic Council in Brussels in December, was questioned about the morality—or lack of it—in his foreign policy. He gave this answer: "The relationship between morality and diplomacy is not a simple one. I agree with what my successor [Cyrus Vance] has just been designated] said at a press conference that it is necessary to have a strong moral conviction. But it is also necessary to bring into relationship the realities of a situation. It is the essence of moral purposes that they appear absolute. It is the essence of foreign policy to take into account the views of others who may also claim to be absolute."

A Warning

Louis de Guiringaud, the French foreign minister who served for five years as ambassador to the United Nations, told a group of journalists last week his views on the new morality, and particularly how it might affect relations with Eastern Europe. "We are not certain," he said, "that ostentatious demon-

strations are the most effective. They can lead to a stiffening on the other side that actually can set back the cause of human rights. These are difficult questions that each government must weigh."

This is still "the beginning," in Mr. Rush's words, and there is plenty of time left to straighten things out. Mr. Carter will get his first crack at it in May when he meets with European leaders at the economic summit meeting in London. In the meantime, the Western Europeans appear to be growing closer together, particularly the French and West Germans, as they tend to when Atlantic relations become difficult.

And they are searching for ways to get through to the new administration. Asked recently what qualities he wanted in the new ambassador to replace Mr. Rush, Mr. de Guiringaud replied, "Somebody who can influence the President."

U.S. Approaches to Third World

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A treaty of motion relating to Panama, Cuba and Vietnam announces that the Carter administration seeks a new approach to the Third World.

But so far the new approach seems to be confined to a righting of old wrongs, and a more sympathetic response to economic proposals from the underdeveloped countries. It is not at all clear that the administration has a comprehensive strategy of its own for dealing over a long period with the Third World.

The righting of old wrongs, to be sure, is a critical first step. Particularly important is the issue of a new treaty governing the Panama Canal which is now being actively explored by Ambassadors Sol Linowitz and Kilworth Bunker.

The present arrangement—with a fenced-off area administered by Americans running right through the heart of Panama—looks like a running sore of colonialism. All the major countries south of the border support the Panamanian claim for an abridgment of the present treaty. Until that claim is satisfied, Panama will be an explosive trouble spot which could jeopardize this country's relations with all of Latin America.

Renewal of relations with Cuba is a less urgent matter. Still, the United States can heighten its reputation by measures putting behind it the bad old days of hostile actions against Fidel Castro, and the easing of travel restrictions is a good beginning.

Even more can be achieved if the high-level mission bound for Vietnam yields an opening of relations between Hanoi and Washington. This country only loses by letting Soviet influence go unchallenged in Vietnam. Besides, there is a case in equity for assuaging the thousand wounds which a misguided U.S. policy inflicted on that unhappy country.

But Haiti, Havana and Panama City are small beer. All the underdeveloped countries—and particularly the biggest—feel major grievances against the industrial nations because of the gross inequity in economic welfare.

To right the balance, the Third World nations, meeting in various forums over the past 10 years, have put forward a number of proposals for achieving what they call a "new world economic order." High on the list of goals are an easing of debt payments, better access to markets for light industrial goods and more stable prices for raw materials. These proposals have all been put to the industrialized countries by representatives of the Third World at the so-called North-South conference in Paris.

The Carter administration, unlike the Ford administration, is in sympathy toward these ideas. In his meetings with the other leaders of the industrialized countries at the summit now set for London on May 7 and 8, Mr. Carter will undoubtedly try to put together a unified position on these items in time for the re-opening of the North-South conference sometime before the end of May.

But commodity agreements pose all kinds of problems, as do easier access to markets and forgiveness of debt. For one thing, the underdeveloped countries are asking for these measures to get ahead at

the expense of the industrialized world—not an easy sell just when the oil-exporting countries of the Third World are bleeding Western Europe, Japan and the United States by rapidly raising oil prices.

Worse still, the proposals of the underdeveloped countries tend to help most those that are already on their way—Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and the smaller Asian states which are all able to compete in international markets. Little is done for the true basket cases—Egypt, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

In these conditions, the United States owes it to itself to do more than merely respond to Third World proposals. The United States ought to be coming forward with plans of its own.

For example, the vast fishing and mineral wealth of the oceans constitutes a kind of international common possession of the world community. User fees could easily be charged by a jointly established international body for fishing and mineral rights. These fees would generate billions of dollars in a very short time. That money could then be made available as aid to the world's most pressing social problems—that is, the problems of India, Egypt and the other basket cases.

Systematic thought would no doubt yield many similar ideas. But such programs can be developed and put into practice only in an atmosphere which emphasizes broad, long-range strategies over the quick fix which is now the ruling passion in Washington.

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A Check
gress of

Helps Tabloids' Circulation
-Theft Scandal Provides
-Gossip With Welcome

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—A series of art thefts in Austria and Yugoslavia that led to the arrest of a wealthy, politically connected young businessman have supplied the gossip columns with one of its most scandalous items in years.

The center of the scandal is a young man, Mr. Berger, co-owner of a construction company with 300 employees, an air-taxi concern, a party-silver who order-arranges by the case, drove a helicopter, and a yacht in the Alps and owned a bungalow hotel in Bahamas.

Mr. Berger, a millionaire entrepreneur, was arrested after he was found in possession of a cache of stolen art. Mr. Berger's palatial home is on fashionable Street in Grazing, the site of a Vienna where he found inspiration for his business.

The treasures found in his villa were a Titian and a painting that some years ago had been stolen from the Palace in Dubrovnik, Croatia. Mr. Berger's yacht was to be docked at Dubrovnik.

Restoration Needed

Austrian authorities hurriedly removed the paintings, valued at \$1 million, to Yugoslavia. The works that were shipped to the neighboring country in a convoy escorted by Austrian and Yugoslav policemen damaged and will need extensive restoration.

The hiding place was unearthed by a Yugoslav property of the businessman. It yielded, among other things, precious Byzantine icons that had vanished from a Vienna's St. Michael's church in 1975.

In addition to Mr. Berger, the police arrested three men and charged them as accomplices in a case that trafficked in stolen art.

Jackson Asserts
-Arter Neglects
-ought in West

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., yesterday asserted that the Carter administration's neglect of the West is sending a "message" to the world that the United States is not serious about redistributing water supplies.

The senator said he was disturbed by the administration's failure to oppose a plan under which some farmers would be given up their water to others whose crops need it desperately.

"This is a very poor way to deal with a drought," Sen. Jackson said as he gave testimony on a \$200-million plan that would, among other things, establish a "water bank" for redistributing water in the West.

He acting assistant interior secretary, Christopher Farnham, said that the administration's plan is premature and would deal only with some symptoms of the drought.

"Well, what good are you any good to you up here for?" Sen. Jackson said. "What good are you up here for?"

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Third
-Draft

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British Soldiers
-Seared in Dublin
-Arms Counts

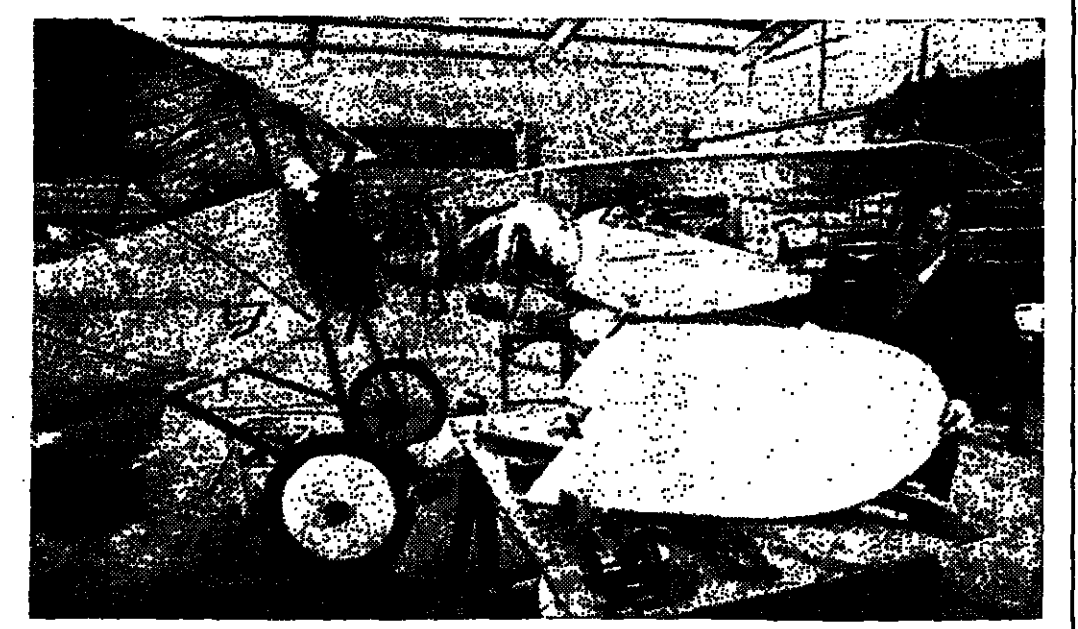
DUBLIN, March 9 (UPI).—British soldiers, members of the undercover Special Air Services, were found innocent yesterday by the Special Criminal court on firearms charges and sent back to their Northern Ireland base under heavy guard.

A three-judge court fined the soldiers £100 (\$170) each on a relatively minor charge of possessing firearms certificates.

The men were arrested last week when they drove across the border from Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. They were charged with possessing arms with intent to endanger

DEATH NOTICE

March 5th suddenly but peacefully away
RICHARD MARTIN COLLINS,
born May 1924, New Malden, Surrey, most dearly loved husband of Mary, and father of Timothy, and Sarah, and beloved grand-children of Miss, Dominic, Lucy and



STILL IN THE AIR—SLOWLY—Former U.S. military pilot Arthur Williams keeps up with the oldest in flying as he builds five French model Nieuport planes of World War I vintage which will be used in a movie to be shot soon. The planes, worth about \$15,000, are being built at Mr. Williams's workshop near Munich.

U.S. Guidelines on Breast Cancer Are Issued

By Lawrence K. Altman
NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—The medical controversy over the use of X-rays to detect breast cancer in their earliest stages has led to publication of a set of practical guidelines for women in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Doctors from the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, Calif., said they established the guidelines because emotional reaction generated by publicity over the potential dangers of mammography, or X-rays of the breast, have led women to make medically unwise decisions.

The controversy centers on the risk-to-benefit and cost-to-benefit relationships resulting from the increased use of mammography as part of routine, repeated check-ups to help detect breast cancer among women under the age of 50.

The report, by Dr. Harold Swartz and Barbara Reichling, emphasized a crucial distinction between the two major reasons for doing mammography: Diagnostic evaluation in a woman with a suspicious breast lump and mass screening of the female population.

No controversy exists about the use of mammography among women who have detected abnormal breast lumps by self-examination or among women whose physicians have suspected cancer on the basis of their physical examinations.

"Any woman, regardless of age, with signs or symptoms that indicate breast cancer should have a mammogram," the Scripps team said.

They added:

• "A woman who has a high risk for breast cancer (for example, strong family history, no pregnancy before 30 years of age, or a previous breast cancer) should receive periodic screening examinations, including mammography."

• "Periodic screening for asymptomatic women over the age of 50 years is indicated."

• "For any individual woman, the risk of inducing breast cancer by mammography is very low" and mammograms should be made only with modern equipment and techniques that use less than 2 rads, a measurement of radiation dosage.

The doctors stressed the need for more research to determine the value of periodic screening

for asymptomatic women under 50 who are not considered a high risk for getting breast cancer.

Underlying the controversy is the fact that doctors do not know if there is a threshold, that is, a minimum critical point at which radiation causes breast cancer, and if one exists, what the dosage is.

Studies of young women whose breasts have been exposed to doses of radiation much higher than

French Warship
Fires but Fails to
Stop Freighter

NANTES, France, March 9 (Reuters).—A French warship fired on the Panamanian-registered freighter *Marlin* early today in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent it from leaving French territorial waters, maritime officials said.

They said that the submarine hunter *Clio* aimed 15 rounds of machine-gun fire at the 4,500-ton ship after it broke a union boycott and sailed down the Loire from Nantes with only three officers on board.

The bullets were thought to have holed the hull of the Spanish-owned ship, which had been blocked in Nantes since Dec. 14, following demands by the main French seamen's union that its crew be paid internationally agreed wage rates.

It slipped out of Nantes harbor last evening and sailed down the Loire to the sea without the obligatory assistance of a pilot, according to the maritime officials.

The ship was spotted by a French customs launch but ignored an order to stop. Early this morning, the *Clio* intercepted the vessel off Saint Nazaire, ordered it to stop and then opened fire as it headed out of territorial waters.

Obituaries

Bernie Bierman, 82, Coached
Minnesota to 3 Championships

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Bernie Bierman, 82, the former University of Minnesota football coach who led the Golden Gophers to three national championships, died Monday in Laguna Hills, Calif.

Mr. Bierman first gained recognition in the South, where his Tulane teams were unbeaten in conference competition in 1929, 1930 and 1931. Then he returned to his alma mater, Minnesota, and went on to national acclaim as one of the ablest men in his profession.

His record at Minnesota was 93 victories, 35 losses and 6 ties. His teams won the Western Conference (later called the Big Ten) title six times, had five undefeated seasons and were national champions three times—1936, 1940, 1941.

Mr. Bierman's combined coaching record at Montana, Mississippi A&M, Tulane and Minnesota was 163 victories, 87 defeats and 11 ties in a career that spanned 26 seasons, including 16 at Minnesota from 1923 through 1950.

The Minnesota style of football was simple—power from the single-wing formation behind an unbalanced line. Many people pictured the Gophers as giants, but Mr. Bierman said: "I suppose people thought my successful teams were unusually big, but really they averaged out at no more than 200 pounds a man."

He found that his Minnesota players had the potential to block powerfully, so he concentrated on speed and power in a running game, making less use of the pass than did most of his contemporaries.

He was among five coaches and 16 players named to football's Hall of Fame at Rutgers University in 1955.

Christian Anjard

PARIS, March 9 (UPI).—Fashion designer Christian Anjard, 35, who in nine years rose from an errand boy to open his own Paris fashion house, died yesterday of injuries suffered when he fell from a horse Monday, his family said.

Mr. Anjard entered the fashion world when he became an errand boy for several Paris houses in 1968. By 1976, he had built up his own company with an annual turnover of \$16 million, 80 per cent of which came from the export of ready-made women's garments.

Tibor Weber

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Tibor Weber, 82, former foreign relations officer of the Hungarian National Council, which called itself the anti-Communist Hungarian government-in-exile in this country, died yesterday.

Henry Hull

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Henry Hull, 88, who created Jester Lester in the long-running Broadway production of "Tobacco Road," died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Cornwall, England.

Mr. Hull last worked in the 1968 movie "The Chase," which starred Marlon Brando. During his career, he was seen as a character actor in 46 movies. On the stage, he always performed leading roles.

Strike Chiefs
At Leyland to
Urge Return

Accept Compromise
On Worker Demand

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Strike leaders agreed today to urge an end to the stoppage that has threatened the future of the state-owned Leyland Motor Corp., Britain's biggest auto maker.

Representatives of 3,000 tool-makers, who have been on strike since Feb. 18 in defiance of trade union leaders, accepted a compromise proposal and said they will advise a return to work. The workers are seeking separate bargaining machinery so that they can boost their pay further than that of unskilled workers.

The strike almost wrecked a government project to rescue Leyland with public funds. During a parliamentary debate last week, Industry Secretary Eric Varley said that funds would have to cease unless a settlement was reached by the end of this month.

A spokesman for Leyland said the strike had cut production from about 15,000 to 5,000 cars a week, with a total loss of output worth nearly \$100 million (\$170 million).

Soares in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, March 9 (AP).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived in the Netherlands today on the third leg of a European tour to seek support for his country's entry into the European Economic Community.

Thief, in Midst of Sex Change,
Engenders a Problem for Judge

HACKENSACK, N.J., March 9 (AP).—A man in the midst of a sex change escaped a jail term after pleading guilty to burglary because the judge could not decide where the sentence should be served.

Jacinto Warnold Emanuel, 42, was given a 90-day suspended sentence Monday by a Superior Court judge.

Mr. Emanuel, dressed in a faded denim jumpsuit and wearing a beret over blood, curly hair, said he began the sex change process three years ago and will soon undergo the final surgery to become a woman.

A sheriff's officer ordered Mr. Emanuel to remove the beret in the courtroom, but the judge said it was all right for women to wear hats. Mr. Emanuel put the beret back on.

A defense attorney asked for a non-jail sentence because the county has no appropriate place to keep Mr. Emanuel. The attorney said the \$308 worth of merchandise taken by Mr. Emanuel was recovered before his client jumped bail and fled to Chicago.

After sentencing, the judge said Mr. Emanuel could be processed through the courts instead of having to go to the main jail building housing male inmates. The judge also offered to have sheriff's officers carry Mr. Emanuel's suitcase, but he declined the offer.

U.S. Ambassador to France
Warns on Banning Concorde

PARIS, March 9 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said today that a New York rejection of the Concorde jet should not hurt U.S.-French relations but that it could do so anyway.

Mr. Rush noted that the U.S. government is already allowing the British-French supersonic jet to fly into Washington but cannot interfere in New York's decision.

"The American Embassy and the American community in France have worked hard to get approval for the Concorde," Mr. Rush said at a news conference.

"The federal government has done all it could for the Concorde," he added. "I think that a great majority of the American people favor it as well. Therefore, for France to take any kind of reprisal would be like our taking a reprisal against the French for something the city of Toulouse did."

Even so, he said, "if New York's answer is no, this could adversely affect our relationship" with France.

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JAZZ

Archie Shepp, the Outspoken Saxophonist

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, March 9 (IHT).—Saxophonist Archie Shepp has always been outspoken—he has been called a complainer and a Communist—which he believes is one reason he gets more exposure in Europe than the United States.

The following, for example, is not designed to please the home-team power structure: "I think you really have to be black to play jazz," he said in Paris the other day. "After all it was created by people who were slaves. That's so often overlooked because it's painful for white people to consider."

Yesterday, the French awarded Shepp, along with Max Roach, a Prix Charles Cros for their joint effort on the record "Force."

Shepp was one of the founders of free jazz, which arrived after John Coltrane's "Giant Steps" exhausted the harmonic implications of bebop. Some said it was called "free" because the musicians played it for free. Shepp was accused of playing free because he had never bothered to learn the rules.

Uncompromising, abstract, with neither tonality nor dance time,

hard and rambling, it was also named "survival music." In the sixties, free jazz, black power, long hair and free love all provoked the Establishment. "Free" was one of the key, and most abused, words of the sixties. Janis Joplin sang: "Freedom's just another word for nothing left to lose" and her generation now seeks metaphysical structure while, in a parallel return to form, Archie Shepp is re-examining bebop.

Interesting Step

This is the most interesting step in the evolution of the music since jazz-rock in the late sixties. A few days ago, ending a European tour at a Paris club, Shepp played a powerful improvisation on the old standard "Star Eyes." A musician who had not heard Shepp in years approached him and exclaimed: "Star Eyes!"

"Why not?" Shepp answered. Later he elaborated: "I want to utilize the entire musical palette now. For years they said I couldn't play tunes, so there is a 'show me' attitude. The audience is on the defensive. It creates drama. I can also start to deal with some ritual elements."

Shepp is influenced by the Tough Texas Tenor school which includes Herschel Evans, Arnette Cobb, and James Clay of the Ray Charles band; a raw, robust, open style. "East Coast by temperament, however, he dresses in his suits and ties, likes to address musicians as 'Mister' and teaches in the Black Studies Department of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where he is coming up for tenure."

"One of my courses was designed originally to get black musicians into writing for the theater. I've never been able to do as much with it as I wanted largely because black music facilities are established in white universities and our music department has a really negative attitude about letting black music into previously sacrosanct areas."

"So-called jazz music is formed by the blues sensibility and essentially the blues is a reworking of the African-American spiritual and work song. The blues is the black man's statement. That's why I said you have to be black to play jazz, to play it in its ultimate sense, with its ultimate meaning. It doesn't matter how fast you've learned to play or how much musical theory you know because it's not about knowledge, it's about environment."

Asked why one form of suffering is more of a qualification than another, he dodged the question. His bright eyes, high spirits and generous girth belie the harshness of his words: "It's true a few of us are teaching at universities now but it smacks of tokenism. Recently brother Max Roach [also on the staff at Amherst] and I pushed through a black music jazz major. Now our students will be fully accredited."

"In the past our courses were offered as electives, to take in addition to required courses. Many of the courses taught by black professors at the U. of Mass. are not core courses. This to me is a kind of academic racism."

"The universities have not seen it as within their purview to perpetuate African-American music in the cultural sense... for example by purchasing manuscripts and recordings, building archives, etc. So the question is, are we dealing with a moribund form, a dying art? Yes, I think it is being systematically wiped out. I really believe that."

William Burroughs described a paradigm as "someone who has some idea of what is actually going on." Most jazz musicians do still walk around with holes in their shoes. Despite prizes and tenure for the few, jazz remains America's poor cousin: "This big new jazz joint in midtown Manhattan asked Max Roach to play there for \$50 a night. Well, gee, that's insulting to a person of his stature. Every-



Archie Shepp during his European tour.

body says that jazz is more popular than ever and perhaps there are more places to hear the music now but most of these places are still basements and garages are expected to play for 1950s prices.

"In the overall sense let's say that some things have changed a little but they still must change a lot. Whereas Negroes are not being lynched outright anymore, there is still a kind of sociological lynching that goes on and when we hear people like (bassist) Jimmy Garrison, it's proof of that."

It would seem paradoxical to blame Garrison's death on racism since he died of cancer.

Immediate Sense

"In the immediate sense you can't blame racism but I was talking with a guy the other night about Bud Powell (who

died young, at 42 in 1966, of hard living) and the guy said Bud's problem was his bad relationship with his mother. You can't forget, though, that when Bud was 18 with Cootie Williams' band he was beaten almost to death by the Philadelphia police. This seems to me what would really account for the problems Bud had. You can look at events like the death of Jimmy Garrison or Bud Powell environmentally, psychologically or sociologically."

Finishing a room-service steak, he put on his fur coat and prepared to leave his suite at the Lutetia Hotel with the assurance of a style-setter: "I usually prefer the sociological point of view, being from a segment of society that has been treated purely sociologically... given welfare, I've worked for it, and I've been on

In a \$16-Million Museum

The Heart-Felt Cry of Roman Still Rings in Modern London

By Robert Musil

LONDON (UPI).—Rufus to his head steward Epilius: "Get all the cash you can out of that slave girl."

Across the centuries the heart-felt cry of a businessman of Roman London rings true to modern ears. The commodity may have changed but the name of the game is still profits.

Rufus dictated his message to a scribe who wrote it on wax tablet his sharp-tipped stylus cut through and left the words on the wood backing for present-day scholars to decipher. The fragment now rests, fittingly enough, in the heart of the financial district where a \$16-million (\$16 million) Museum of London was recently opened by Queen Elizabeth.

The museum, overlooking the remnants of the Roman wall that guarded the metropolis for 1,000 years, assembles under one roof much that was dispersed elsewhere. It tells the story of Britain's capital from the arrival of primitive hunters from Europe in search of straight-backed elephants 250,000 years ago to recent times.

One of a Score

Rufus is one of a score or so of citizens of Roman Londinium identified by research as living or operating there after 54 BC, when Julius Caesar invaded from France and defeated the dominant defending tribe, the Catuvellauni, probably at Westminster (where Parliament fights inter-party battles of its own these days).

When the Roman writer Tacitus visited Britain in the first century he described London as "a busy mart of trade and traders."

But the museum has axe-heads, bronze and iron weapons and some glass that shows the enterprising little city was engaged in commercial pursuits long before then.

By 3500 BC it was importing a better grade of stone-axe head from Cornwall some 250 miles

away. By 2000 BC there was a made-in-Denmark lock—about some of the weaponry, and a new kind of sword, suited for cutting as well as thrusting, was shipped from France about 2000 BC.

But the Romans, old hands at empire building, put London on a much more businesslike footing. They used to identify bricks and metal as "made in Britain." Some of this was doubtless for export to the River Thames was not only the main highway of Britain, but linked the colonies with Central Europe via the Rhine.

Sickle Invented

The ancient Britons apparently invented the sickle about 1000 BC. The construction of Heathrow Airport turned up evidence of a farm of 600 BC of the site.

The museum has a great deal of history to tell and does it in a series of well-conceived exhibits leading from Swanscombe Man, the earliest arrival, through the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Tudor periods (the nursery rhyme "London Bridge is Falling Down" commemorates a Scandinavian attack on the city); then the expansion of Stuart and Georgian eras to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

When London was rebuilt after Queen Boadicea burned it, it was a small town of about 10,000 people.

Then King Edward (who died in 1066) built his palace at Westminster and centralized the government there and, as the exhibit says, the show, London was never challenged again by any other city on the island. By the 12th century it was overcrowded—and still has a housing problem.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Works of Arnold Schoenberg figure prominently in the next two series of concerts by the Orchestre de Paris. On March 13 and 14, Zubin Mehta conducts "Gurrelieder," with the orchestra's chorus and with Jesse Norman, Rose Wagemann, Robert Nagy, Robert Tear, Hans Kiemer and Uwe Friedrichsen as soloists. On March 24 and 25, Pierre Boulez conducts a program that includes Schoenberg's "Music for an Imaginary Film" and the Violin Concerto, with Pierre Amoyal as soloist, and Boulez's own "Ritual in Memoriam Madama." On March 23, Boulez conducts the orchestra in the con-

text of IRCAM's "Passage of the 20th Century" series in a program that includes "Ritual," Berio's "Laboribus II" and the French premiere of Heins Holliger's "Atombogen." Berio as speaker and Elinor Ross, soprano, are soloists.

A new production of Massenet's "Werther" by the English National Opera, staged by John Copley and with sets and costumes by Stefanos Lazaridis, is scheduled for its first performance at the Coliseum in London on March 16. The cast is headed by Janet Baker as Charlotte, John Brecknock as Werther, Joy Roberts as Sophie and Patrick Wheatley as Albert, and Charles Mackerras will conduct. Later performances are scheduled for March 19, 22, 24, 26, April 1st, 6 and 9.

An exhibition of Bulgarian village art opens March 18 at the Museum of Mankind in London, featuring aspects of Bulgarian peasant life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period of national resurgence after liberation from Turkey. The displays include costumes, masks, textiles, metal and woodwork, pottery and jewelry.

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Swiss Franc, DM Seen Strongest Currencies

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The deutsche mark and franc are likely to remain the strongest of the major world notes this year, Jeffrey M. Nichols said today. Jeffrey M. Nichols, director of the international rating service of Argus Research Corp., said yesterday.

He said the franc may slide to around 230 to the dollar by the fourth quarter from slightly under 240 to dollar at present. The Swiss also should rise against the dollar, but is likely to be somewhat weaker against the mark, he said.

Speaking at a meeting of the Economic Research Roundtable, Mr. Nichols said he based his forecast for the mark on a slightly lower projected rate of central bank money supply growth to the end of the year, together with a growing domestic demand for money caused by economic expansion. These factors should serve to keep the supply of marks relatively short.

Money scarcity, he indicated, Mr. Nichols said that, contrary

Tokyo Reacts to TV Import Ruling in U.S.

WYO, March 9 (AP-DJ)—Japanese government expressed regret today over the U.S. Economic Trade Commission's decision that the color television industry is being harmed by imports.

Members of the ITC voted unanimously yesterday to support U.S. television industry claim that its share of the market is being eroded by color television imported from Japan and Korea.

The spokesman for the Japanese government said it is watching the action the Carter administration will take on the ITC conclusion. If the action is isolation, government-level negotiations, government-level negotiations, government-level negotiations in the issue, he added.

because of a report by Becker Securities Corp. suggesting the Swiss currency could decline to 20-24 cents in the next six to 12 months. The Becker forecasts said, among other things, that the rapid expansion of the Swiss money supply over the past two years is not yet reflected in that country's inflation rate."

The dollar should be considered as one of the very firm currencies, Mr. Nichols said. Although money supply will expand strongly this year, this should be offset by demands for more dollars as expanding economies.

Regarding other currencies, Mr. Nichols said:

- The British pound should remain stable in the first half, based on growing monetary and

over, "but we do not believe the issue should be dealt with at the March 21-23 summit meeting in Washington between President Reagan and Japan's Premier Yasuhiro Fukuda.

They pointed out that Japanese exports set exports to the United States totaled \$500 billion in 1978, much less than the \$1 billion in auto exports to the United States and the \$3 billion in steel product exports in the same period.

Japanese defense manufacturers said they were disappointed with the ITC decision. They claimed that the sharp rise in imports that in 1979 resulted from a 20 percent cut in the U.S. presidential election and congressional elections.

They also claimed the drop in jobs in the U.S. color television industry stems from productivity improvements through the use of integrated circuits and other factors.

U.S. fiscal restraint of British authorities. Sterling could decline somewhat in the second half, as the effects of improved payments balances and higher North Sea oil output are offset by an inflation rate that remains higher than those in trading-partner countries.

- French moves to reduce the growth of money supply should slow the decline of the French franc against the dollar, but the franc is still expected to drop to 5.20-5.25 to the dollar around year-end from about 4.95 at present.
- A slow depreciation also is expected for the Italian lira.
- Weakness of the Canadian dollar generally has been based on political rather than economic uncertainties. If political concerns subside, the Canadian dollar should rise toward parity with the U.S. dollar and may go above parity by year's end.

In general, Mr. Nichols said, he foresees less turmoil on the ex-

French Economy Called Stagnant by Employers

PARIS, March 9 (AP-JD).—An influential French employment association said today that though exports are picking up, the current situation of other elements of demand, such as investments, household consumption and stocks, do not augur well for recovery in the economy for the short term.

The business group characterized the current trend as one of "normalization" of the economy, adding that since the beginning of this year the growth of sales and prices has moderated and the franc has remained stable against the dollar.

But the association said that the outlook for investment remained "fey" because of the financial situation of most firms.

Industrial output is slowing, the group said, but it pointed out that the deceleration is less abrupt and not as great as had been feared.

With big balance-of-payments problems.

Chrysler U.K. To Tell White

From Wire

LONDON, March 9.—Chrysler Corp.'s British subsidiary, resumed with state aid just over a year ago and hit with losses since then, today became the first company to sign a "planning agreement" for outlining to the government its strategy on sales, production, employment and finance. In signing the accord, the firm pledged that it would hold its own financially during the coming year.

Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd., one of Britain's four largest car producers and the employer of 19,000 people, received an in-

Pertamina Wins in British Court

LONDON, March 9 (UPI).—An Appeal Court today ruled in favor of the Indonesian state oil company, Pertamina, in its dispute with the U.S. firm SA and ordered the shipping company to all costs.

The five-day hearing was presided by the Geneva-based Swiss Maritime, which appealed against a High Court decision vacated on an injunction it had granted against Pertamina.

The injunction Feb. 7 released Pertamina from paying \$1 million to SA for a charter party designed for use in a shipping plant in Indonesia.

The five-year charter was the starting point as a condition for the government's agreement 15 months ago to supply it with up to 510,000 million over a four-year period.

Officials of the company, the Department of Industry and union leaders took 11 months to draw up the agreement, which Chrysler U.K.'s managing director, George Lacey, said was a blueprint for the company's operations to the east of Suez.

Mr. Lacey welcomed the participation of workers in drawing up the agreement, saying they had a "right to know" the company's

Un Arm Lists Gain Passenger Miles

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Pan American World Airways reported logging 128 billion passenger miles, including charter flights, in February, up 0.4 per cent from the year earlier, month despite one calendar day in February.

In the first two months of 1977, the airline said, its revenue passenger miles increased 4 per cent from the comparable period last year while scheduled revenue passenger miles increased 10 per cent.

Individual airlines in the last 12 months saw a per cent below year-earlier levels.

John Carley, a union leader, said many of the workers' suspicions about Chrysler U.K. had been eroded during negotiations over the pact, but he said that the company's problems. He noted that about 3,400 workers at Chrysler's Linwood, Scotland, plant are not working because of a dispute over four men who lost 2 3/4 hours pay after a mis-understanding on meaning levels.

Adapt to Market Requirements *Alien Firms Push Sales in Japan*

TOKYO, March 9 (AP-DJ).—Multinational companies are making great efforts to overcome some of the formidable barriers to widespread marketing success in Japan.

For example, BSR Japan Ltd.—formed in 1972 to export photographic variables made by Britain's BSE Ltd.—found that its packaging had to be adapted to the Japanese market. A customer in the West might be concerned only that the shipping carton protects the product, but for the Japanese customer the carton has got to be in top condition, says Roger Allen, president of BSR Japan.

So BSR began packing its photograph equipment in two cartons—one for shipping and one for point-of-purchase display.

"It isn't just the only company to discover that cracking the Japanese market can involve some big money," says Kasey Fred Chisler. Chisler, Japan observes that "everything in Japan starts in Tokyo"—a discovery it wishes it had made before it opened its first three stores in Osaka. And Ester Launder, a New York cosmetics concern, found that to sell cosmetics to Japanese men, you have to remove the men's cosmetics from the shelves of the women's department.

"It isn't an easy market to crack," one cosmopolitan observes. "But the companies that are successful are the ones that spend the money and take the risk over the long term instead of trying to come in and make a quick buck."

The economic analysts in Tokyo says that foreign firms do not feel they can compete on an equal basis with Japanese exporters. A British businessman says, "Japan is one of the most difficult export markets in the world—probably the most difficult."

It is also one of the most attractive consumer markets in the world. With a population of 111 million people, a per-capita income equivalent to \$8,307 in 1975 and a huge segment of highly literate middle-class consumers, Japan offers a rich potential return to foreign firms—if they can establish a foothold.

A number of factors help make the Japanese market a tough one for foreigners. Like most countries, Japan has tariffs and trade barriers to protect certain domestic interests. Japanese restrictions on imports include 23 agricultural products, four manufacturing products and one mining product. (Japanese officials claim West Germany's list contains 39 such products and France's 74.)

The role of Japanese trading companies also is often a hurdle for foreign companies. The Trade Ministry says about 90 per cent of all Japanese exports to the United States are channeled through the nearly 6,000 Japanese trading companies—mostly through the 10 largest. Of American exports to Japan, 60 to 70 per cent are handled by the trading companies, which know the Japanese market well but can also stunt the foreign company's efforts to find the best ways to sell in Japan.

Many foreign companies have adapted them-

elves to the restrictions, requirements and expectations of the Japanese marketplace, however. Levi Strauss & Co.'s Japan branch, for example, changed its advertising to suit the Japanese market, and although its market share is still relatively small compared with its major Japanese competitors, the unit has moved up to third place from ninth two years ago in one segment of the men's jeans market.

Chemical Co., has been in Japan 25 years, and last year it imported and sold between \$50 million and \$60 million worth of 20 major chemical products. "We have tried to establish ourselves as a Japanese company," says G.R. Baker, president. "We consult as often as necessary with the government in all our deliberations."

Many foreign businessmen who recognize the pitfalls of trying to sell their imported goods and services in Japan nevertheless emphasize the potential rewards. Says B&E's Mr. Allen, "You've got to be willing to make a big commitment in Japan, or you simply shouldn't bother."

Wrongdoing Should Be Revealed **Study Urges Fuller Reports by Auditors**

By Robert D. Hershey
WASHINGTON, March 9 (PTT)—The auditing profession will be required to provide a much broader range of information about its corporate clients and should on occasion expose their wrongdoing to the public, an independent study group has concluded.

The controversial recommendations for an increased role for editors were outlined yesterday by Manuel Cohen, head of the ten-member Commission on Authors' Responsibilities, in a lecture at the Bernard Baruch College in New York.

A copy of his text, which he described as an advance briefing of the commission's tentative conclusions, was made available in response to a request. The key points appeared to be these: Auditors should comment on

Accountants, in their view of the internal controls and report weaknesses to management or the board. If weaknesses are not

should inform this month and that a final report
company's finan- would be ready this fall.

The so-called Condon Report is the third independent study sponsored in recent years by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The first, done by the Wheat committee, was concerned with the establishment of accounting principles. The second, by the Trueblood committee, dealt with the objectives of financial statements.

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Chrysler U.K. Signs Accord To Tell Whitehall of Its Plans

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 9.—Chrysler Corp.'s British subsidiary, reamed with state aid just over a year ago and hit with losses since then, today became the first company to sign a "planning agreement" for outlining to the government its strategy on sales, production, employment and finance. In signing the accord, the firm pledged that it would hold its own financially during the coming year.

Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd., one of Britain's four largest car producers and the employer of 19,000 people, received an infusion of state funds in December,

Although much of the planning agreement was kept secret for "reasons of commercial sensitivity," the company said the accord projects 1977 sales of 135 million Chrysler U.K. cars, compared with January, 1976, forecasts of only 125 million sales this year.

The firm said its new small car, code-named the 424, "originally a car for the home market, is now expected to be a winner overseas as well." The car, being built at the Lincoln plant, is expected to be introduced later this year. The firm reportedly promised in the accord to cut production, threat-

Planning agreements, first suggested by the Labor government in 1974, are supposed to be wholly voluntary and nonbinding. But Chrysler was required to enter the planning pact as a condition for the government's agreement 15 months ago to supply it with up to \$182 million over a four-year period.

Officials of the company, the Department of Industry and union leaders took 11 months to draw up the agreement, which Chrysler U.K.'s managing director, George Lacy, said was a blueprint for the company's operations to the end of 1977.

agreements, which are expected to cause increases in exports, with bigger sales abroad of its Avenger and Alpine models.

The Department of Industry says that its relationship with companies under planning agreements will be "one of give and take," with the government "letting companies in on its long-term forecasts and intentions."

Some private-sector businessmen question the value of this information. And many are opposed to such pacts as possible sources of business-planning leaks and unfair competition.

Mr. Lacy welcomed the participation of workers in drawing up the agreement, saying they had a "right to know" the company's plans. He said the new agreement—and talks on it—had been a major factor in the improving industrial relations at Chrysler U.K. Time lost due to industrial disputes in the last 12 months was 30 per cent below year-earlier levels.

John Canty, a union leader, said many of the workers' suspicions about Chrysler U.K. had been eroded during negotiations on the pact, but the new agreement would not solve all the company's problems. He noted that about 3,400 workers at Chrysler's Linwood, Scotland, plant are not working because of a dispute over four men who lost 2 3/4 hours pay after a misunderstanding on missing levels.

U.K. Government Borrowing Is Below Forecast

LONDON, March 9 (AP-DN).—Britain's central government borrowing requirement in February totaled 2563 million, compared with 2561 million a year earlier, according to provisional estimates issued by the Treasury today.

For the 11 months for fiscal 1976/77 ended February, central government borrowing fell to £4,629 billion, down from £7,458 billion a year earlier.

The latest figures show that Britain's central government borrowing requirement is running well below an original forecast of £10.426 billion for fiscal 1978/79. The central government borrowing requirement, along with borrowing by local authorities and nationalised industries, make up the public sector borrowing requirement.

British Housing Starts

British housing starts in January rose to 15,700 from December's 14,500, but this was still well below the 24,000 recorded a year earlier, the Department of Environment announced.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Credit Suisse White Wield
Limited

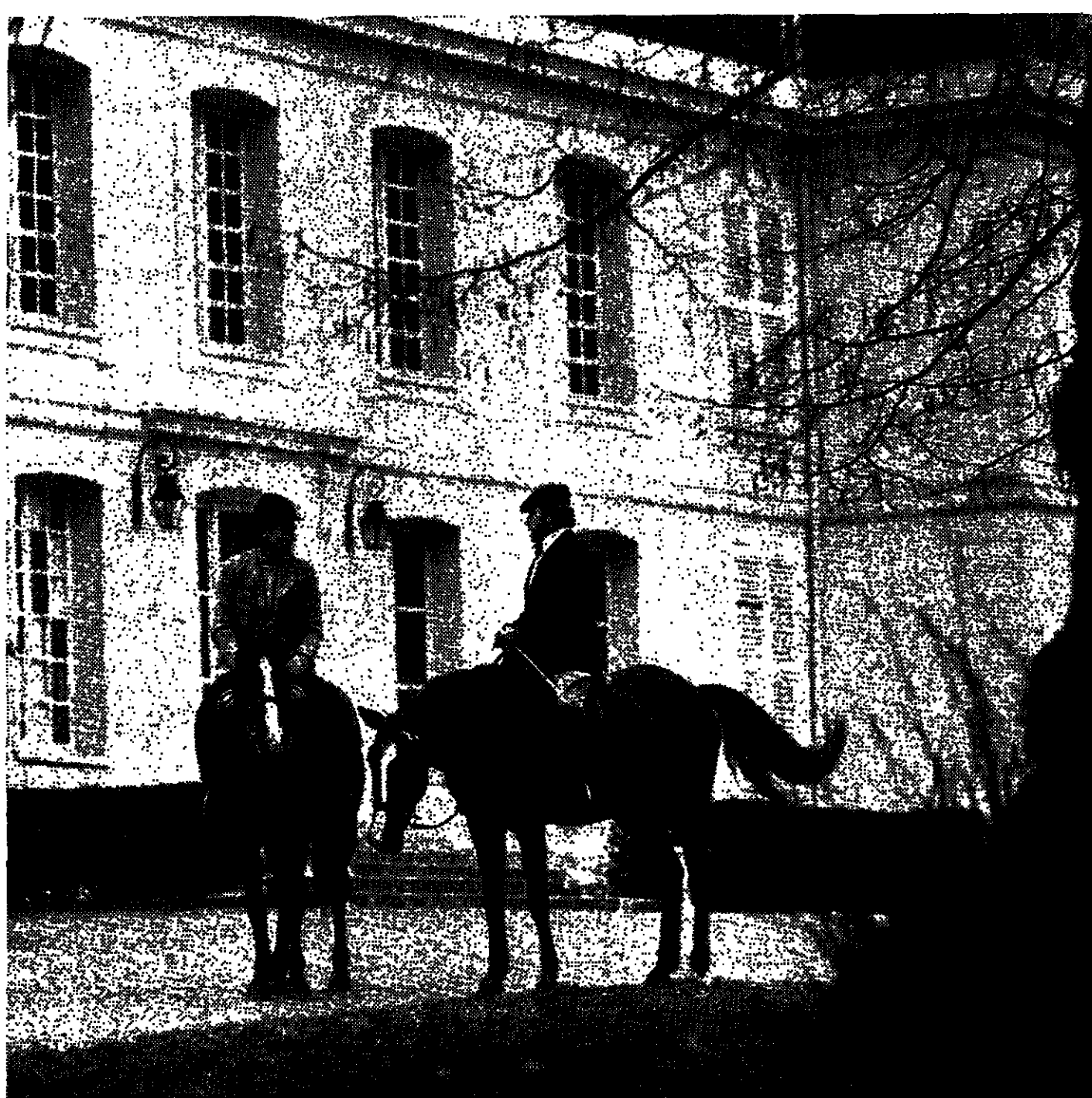
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Chase Manhattan
Limited

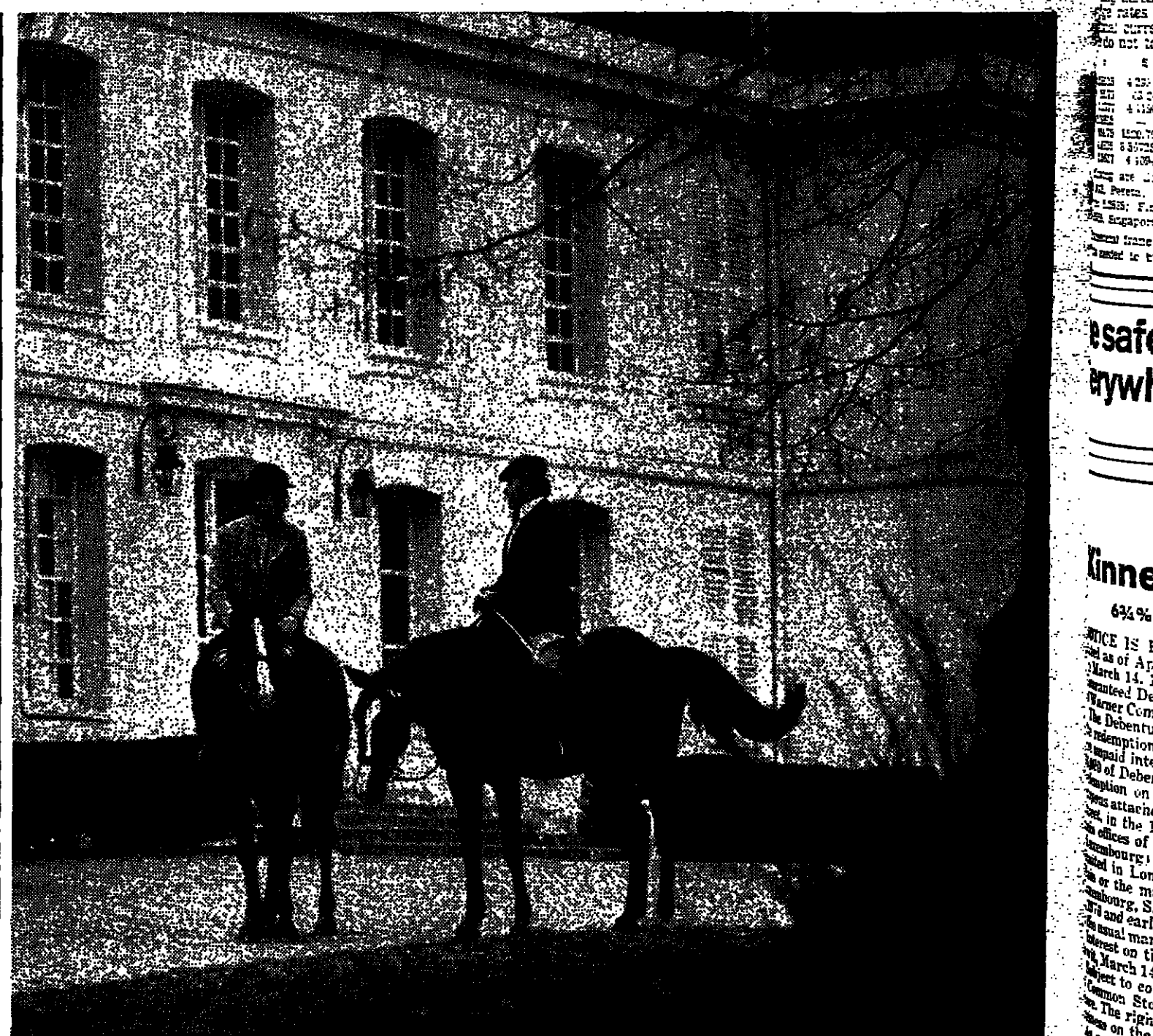
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank of America International	Bank Maas & Hope NV		The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Finanzbank	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
County Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Delva Europe N.V.	Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Effektenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Euro mobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia Europea Immobiliare	Europam Banking Company Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Fuji Kleinwort Benson Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Weimar
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	Japan International Bank Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank S.A. Luxemburgese	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Akt.
Laurel Brothers & Co., Limited	Laurel Frères et Cie	Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.	London & Continental Bankers
Mandchurian Bank Limited	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International	MTBC & Schroder Bank S.A.		Nederlandse Handelsbank N.V.
New Japan Securities Co. Ltd.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	The Nippon Kangyo Bankers Securities Co. Ltd.	
Norma Europe N.V.	Ordan Bank Limited	Pierpont, Fendler & Pierson N.Y.	PF Banken
Salomon-Union International (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited	Senwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Shields Model Roland Incorporated	Société Générale	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith, Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sumitomo Finance International	Svenska Handelsbanken		Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft		Wako Securities Company Limited
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Gremmshausen		Wood Gundy Limited

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close										-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close										-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close									
-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close										-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close										-1977-77 - Stocks and Div in \$										5% High Low										3 m. prev. Close									
14%	4	A E PEs	3.2	4	16	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	15	11%	BnFA	60	10	7	11%	11	11	11	11	11	8%	5%	Dilcan	40	5	11	14%	13%	13%	13%																																																								
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"Ce qui différencie la Chemical Bank des autres grandes banques américaines internationales, ce ne sont pas les capitaux. C'est le service personnalisé."



"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other large U.S. international banks isn't money. It's personal service."

More than money. In any language. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main office: New York, N.Y. Bahrain, Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Moscow, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.

هكذا من العمل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Change
Continued from preceding page				
Amex 100	11.5	11.4	11.5	+0.1
Amex 200	22.5	22.4	22.5	+0.1
Amex 300	33.5	33.4	33.5	+0.1
Amex 400	44.5	44.4	44.5	+0.1
Amex 500	55.5	55.4	55.5	+0.1
Amex 600	66.5	66.4	66.5	+0.1
Amex 700	77.5	77.4	77.5	+0.1
Amex 800	88.5	88.4	88.5	+0.1
Amex 900	99.5	99.4	99.5	+0.1
Amex 1000	100.5	100.4	100.5	+0.1
Amex 1100	111.5	111.4	111.5	+0.1
Amex 1200	122.5	122.4	122.5	+0.1
Amex 1300	133.5	133.4	133.5	+0.1
Amex 1400	144.5	144.4	144.5	+0.1
Amex 1500	155.5	155.4	155.5	+0.1
Amex 1600	166.5	166.4	166.5	+0.1
Amex 1700	177.5	177.4	177.5	+0.1
Amex 1800	188.5	188.4	188.5	+0.1
Amex 1900	199.5	199.4	199.5	+0.1
Amex 2000	200.5	200.4	200.5	+0.1
Amex 2100	211.5	211.4	211.5	+0.1
Amex 2200	222.5	222.4	222.5	+0.1
Amex 2300	233.5	233.4	233.5	+0.1
Amex 2400	244.5	244.4	244.5	+0.1
Amex 2500	255.5	255.4	255.5	+0.1
Amex 2600	266.5	266.4	266.5	+0.1
Amex 2700	277.5	277.4	277.5	+0.1
Amex 2800	288.5	288.4	288.5	+0.1
Amex 2900	299.5	299.4	299.5	+0.1
Amex 3000	300.5	300.4	300.5	+0.1
Amex 3100	311.5	311.4	311.5	+0.1
Amex 3200	322.5	322.4	322.5	+0.1
Amex 3300	333.5	333.4	333.5	+0.1
Amex 3400	344.5	344.4	344.5	+0.1
Amex 3500	355.5	355.4	355.5	+0.1
Amex 3600	366.5	366.4	366.5	+0.1
Amex 3700	377.5	377.4	377.5	+0.1
Amex 3800	388.5	388.4	388.5	+0.1
Amex 3900	399.5	399.4	399.5	+0.1
Amex 4000	400.5	400.4	400.5	+0.1
Amex 4100	411.5	411.4	411.5	+0.1
Amex 4200	422.5	422.4	422.5	+0.1
Amex 4300	433.5	433.4	433.5	+0.1
Amex 4400	444.5	444.4	444.5	+0.1
Amex 4500	455.5	455.4	455.5	+0.1
Amex 4600	466.5	466.4	466.5	+0.1
Amex 4700	477.5	477.4	477.5	+0.1
Amex 4800	488.5	488.4	488.5	+0.1
Amex 4900	499.5	499.4	499.5	+0.1
Amex 5000	500.5	500.4	500.5	+0.1
Amex 5100	511.5	511.4	511.5	+0.1
Amex 5200	522.5	522.4	522.5	+0.1
Amex 5300	533.5	533.4	533.5	+0.1
Amex 5400	544.5	544.4	544.5	+0.1
Amex 5500	555.5	555.4	555.5	+0.1
Amex 5600	566.5	566.4	566.5	+0.1
Amex 5700	577.5	577.4	577.5	+0.1
Amex 5800	588.5	588.4	588.5	+0.1
Amex 5900	599.5	599.4	599.5	+0.1
Amex 6000	600.5	600.4	600.5	+0.1
Amex 6100	611.5	611.4	611.5	+0.1
Amex 6200	622.5	622.4	622.5	+0.1
Amex 6300	633.5	633.4	633.5	+0.1
Amex 6400	644.5	644.4	644.5	+0.1
Amex 6500	655.5	655.4	655.5	+0.1
Amex 6600	666.5	666.4	666.5	+0.1
Amex 6700	677.5	677.4	677.5	+0.1
Amex 6800	688.5	688.4	688.5	+0.1
Amex 6900	699.5	699.4	699.5	+0.1
Amex 7000	700.5	700.4	700.5	+0.1
Amex 7100	711.5	711.4	711.5	+0.1
Amex 7200	722.5	722.4	722.5	+0.1
Amex 7300	733.5	733.4	733.5	+0.1
Amex 7400	744.5	744.4	744.5	+0.1
Amex 7500	755.5	755.4	755.5	+0.1
Amex 7600	766.5	766.4	766.5	+0.1
Amex 7700	777.5	777.4	777.5	+0.1
Amex 7800	788.5	788.4	788.5	+0.1
Amex 7900	799.5	799.4	799.5	+0.1
Amex 8000	800.5	800.4	800.5	+0.1
Amex 8100	811.5	811.4	811.5	+0.1
Amex 8200	822.5	822.4	822.5	+0.1
Amex 8300	833.5	833.4	833.5	+0.1
Amex 8400	844.5	844.4	844.5	+0.1
Amex 8500	855.5	855.4	855.5	+0.1
Amex 8600	866.5	866.4	866.5	+0.1
Amex 8700	877.5	877.4	877.5	+0.1
Amex 8800	888.5	888.4	888.5	+0.1
Amex 8900	899.5	899.4	899.5	+0.1
Amex 9000	900.5	900.4	900.5	+0.1
Amex 9100	911.5	911.4	911.5	+0.1
Amex 9200	922.5	922.4	922.5	+0.1
Amex 9300	933.5	933.4	933.5	+0.1
Amex 9400	944.5	944.4	944.5	+0.1
Amex 9500	955.5	955.4	955.5	+0.1
Amex 9600	966.5	966.4	966.5	+0.1
Amex 9700	977.5	977.4	977.5	+0.1
Amex 9800	988.5	988.4	988.5	+0.1
Amex 9900	999.5	999.4	999.5	+0.1
Amex 10000	1000.5	1000.4	1000.5	+0.1

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	Close	Change
10% France 1987	102.5	102.4	102.5	+0.1
10% Germany 1987	101.5	101.4	101.5	+0.1
10% Italy 1987	100.5	100.4	100.5	+0.1
10% Japan 1987	99.5	99.4	99.5	+0.1
10% UK 1987	98.5	98.4	98.5	+0.1
10% US 1987	97.5	97.4	97.5	+0.1
10% Canada 1987	96.5	96.4	96.5	+0.1
10% Australia 1987	95.5	95.4	95.5	+0.1
10% New Zealand 1987	94.5	94.4	94.5	+0.1
10% South Africa 1987	93.5	93.4	93.5	+0.1
10% Hong Kong 1987	92.5	92.4	92.5	+0.1
10% Taiwan 1987	91.5	91.4	91.5	+0.1
10% Korea 1987	90.5	90.4	90.5	+0.1
10% Singapore 1987	89.5	89.4	89.5	+0.1
10% Malaysia 1987	88.5	88.4	88.5	+0.1
10% Thailand 1987	87.5	87.4	87.5	+0.1
10% Philippines 1987	86.5	86.4	86.5	+0.1
10% Indonesia 1987	85.5	85.4	85.5	+0.1
10% Vietnam 1987	84.5	84.4	84.5	+0.1
10% Laos 1987	83.5	83.4	83.5	+0.1
10% Cambodia 1987	82.5	82.4	82.5	+0.1
10% Myanmar 1987	81.5	81.4	81.5	+0.1
10% Brunei 1987	80.5	80.4	80.5	+0.1
10% Timor 1987	79.5	79.4	79.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	78.5	78.4	78.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	77.5	77.4	77.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	76.5	76.4	76.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	75.5	75.4	75.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	74.5	74.4	74.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	73.5	73.4	73.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	72.5	72.4	72.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	71.5	71.4	71.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	70.5	70.4	70.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	69.5	69.4	69.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	68.5	68.4	68.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	67.5	67.4	67.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	66.5	66.4	66.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	65.5	65.4	65.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	64.5	64.4	64.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	63.5	63.4	63.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	62.5	62.4	62.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	61.5	61.4	61.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	60.5	60.4	60.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	59.5	59.4	59.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	58.5	58.4	58.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	57.5	57.4	57.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	56.5	56.4	56.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	55.5	55.4	55.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	54.5	54.4	54.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	53.5	53.4	53.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	52.5	52.4	52.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	51.5	51.4	51.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	50.5	50.4	50.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	49.5	49.4	49.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	48.5	48.4	48.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	47.5	47.4	47.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	46.5	46.4	46.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	45.5	45.4	45.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	44.5	44.4	44.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	43.5	43.4	43.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	42.5	42.4	42.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	41.5	41.4	41.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	40.5	40.4	40.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	39.5	39.4	39.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	38.5	38.4	38.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	37.5	37.4	37.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	36.5	36.4	36.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	35.5	35.4	35.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	34.5	34.4	34.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	33.5	33.4	33.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	32.5	32.4	32.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	31.5	31.4	31.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	30.5	30.4	30.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	29.5	29.4	29.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	28.5	28.4	28.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	27.5	27.4	27.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	26.5	26.4	26.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	25.5	25.4	25.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	24.5	24.4	24.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	23.5	23.4	23.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	22.5	22.4	22.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	21.5	21.4	21.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	20.5	20.4	20.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	19.5	19.4	19.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	18.5	18.4	18.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	17.5	17.4	17.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	16.5	16.4	16.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	15.5	15.4	15.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	14.5	14.4	14.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	13.5	13.4	13.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	12.5	12.4	12.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	11.5	11.4	11.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	10.5	10.4	10.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	9.5	9.4	9.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	8.5	8.4	8.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	7.5	7.4	7.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	6.5	6.4	6.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	5.5	5.4	5.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	4.5	4.4	4.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	3.5	3.4	3.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	2.5	2.4	2.5	+0.1
10% West Timor 1987	1.5	1.4	1.5	+0.1
10% East Timor 1987	0.5	0.4	0.5	+0.1

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices March 9, 1977		300	
The following are selected National Securities Exchange, the counts are as of 4:00 p.m. and include stocks.				144 1/4	
140 3/4				44 1/4	
AEI Ind	34 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	Petron H	44 1/4
AFPC PCS	64 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	Petroleum	22 3/4
AVM Co	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Avco	7 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Pfizer HIB	21 3/4
Advert	7 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Adm Inc	7 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Allens	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Allyan	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Allyan	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
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Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4
Am Fin	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	Pfizer	21 3/4

Bow to Bruins

John vs. Braves Latest Court Case

All-America Picks
NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—

Photos by Associated Press.

Black Africa Reaffirms Its Threat of Boycott If U.S. Plays South Africa

Just before that decision was made, Abraham Ordis, president of the Council of Sport, emotionally declared the need to isolate South Africa from sports contacts. He said that persistent support for racist regimes through sport contact represented "a serious challenge to us all on this continent." Re-spectfully cited the United States and all West European nations and Canada "as among the enemies of our crusade."

The Council of Sport acts as an advisory body to the OAU in the formulation of continental policy regarding athletics.

One problem in the budding showdown centering on the Davis Cup rests on the difficulty many Africans have in understanding the limitations of political executive power in the United

Daily on the spot or by telephone: 136.27.14, from 12.30 to 7 p.m.
AND ALL AGENCIES.

UCLA's Johnson Voted Year's Best in College Basketball

All-America Picks
NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The 1977 major college basket-

6-7, sophomore, Michigan; Bo Ellis, 6-9, senior, Marquette; Freeman Williams, 6-4, junior, Portland State.

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...For Now

AND ALL AGENCIES.

